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world and how they are  
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## THE COLONIES OF THE WORLD AND HOW THEY ARE GOVERNED.

by O.P. Austin.

ONE-THIRD of the earth's population lives under forms of government supplied by another third whose seat of administration is outside of, and in many cases far distant from, the territory thus governed. The total population of the colonies, protectorates, and dependencies of the world is, in round numbers, 531,000,000; while that of the governing countries is about 851,000,000.

Nearly one-half of the 52,000,000 square miles of land area of the globe is included in the territory designated by geographers and statisticians under the various terms of "colonies," "protectorates," "dependencies," "spheres of influence," "spheres of interest," and "suzerainties." Three per cent of the area of Europe and South America, 27 per cent of that of Asia, 43 per cent of that of North America, 80 per cent of that of Africa, and 90 per cent of that of Oceania are included under some one of these terms; while, of the population, about 1 per cent of that of Europe and South America, 10 per cent of that of North America, 35 per cent of that of Asia, 80 per cent of that of Africa, and 90 per cent of that of Oceania may be so included. Of the areas and peoples thus governed, more than three-fourths are located within what is known as the Torrid Zone; and all of the governing countries lie within the North Temperate Zone. No considerable population of the Torrid Zone, except on the continent of America, maintains an independent form of government. Fourteen Governments of the North Temperate Zone exercise control of this character over the people located in the 127 colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and spheres of influence and interest, many of which are not only non-contiguous to their territory, but located far distant,—sometimes, indeed, at the very antipodes.

In a vast majority of cases this control has resulted in the establishment of well-defined forms of government which, as they develop, bring to the people the necessities and comforts of civilized life, education, and intelligence, and with them, more and more of the power of self-government, as well as greater independence of the governing country, although in some cases the power thus exercised is limited.

In the most advanced of the world's colonies, especially those of Great Britain, the people make their own laws, manage the affairs of their own communities, construct their own railways and lines of communication, control their own commerce and finance, and in all particulars are practically masters of their own fortunes. In the British colonies of North America, Australia, and South Africa, where Responsible Governments have been granted to the people, laws are enacted and enforced, revenues are raised and expended, education is directed and administered, and every detail of governmental affairs is conducted by the will of the people expressed through their representatives elected at the polls by a suffrage whose limit, if any, is that of intelligence and a small property qualification. In the less advanced and smaller colonies possessed of Representative Institutions, such as those of the West India islands, and others, many of the details of government are also in the hands of persons chosen by suffrage, which, as the years pass and intelligence develops, is extended more and more to the natives as well as to the members of the governing race. Even within that vast heterogeneous mass of population known as British India, comprising many races, and speaking languages numbered by the score, the power of creating local regulations lies, in many cases, in the hands of the people themselves; and native judges and officials coöperate with those of the governing nationality in the administration of law and order.

In the colonies of other nations local matters are, to a considerable extent, in the hands of the natives, and a voice in the direction of local affairs is given them through the admission to the home legislative body of representatives from the colony; the French Assembly having among its membership representatives of its leading colonies chosen by the people,—these, in some cases, being members of the native population.

Of the 14 nations controlling the 127 colonies, protectorates, and dependencies of the world, Great Britain leads, both in regard to number and area, as well as population; the total number of her possessions of this character being 52, their area 11,187,000 square miles, and their population 356,781,000. France comes next with 23, having an area of 3,304,000 square miles and a total population of 50,372,000. Germany's colonies and spheres of influence number but 8, with an area of 1,025,000 square miles and a population exceeding 11,000,000. The colonies of the Netherlands, though numbering but 7, with an area of 630,000 square miles, have a population of 31,717,000, being the most densely populated of any of the colonies of the world. Portugal's 6 colonies and

protectorates have an area of 800,000 square miles and a population of nearly 8,000,000. Spain, whose colonial area was once the greatest of modern nations, has now but 4 colonies, with an area of 248,000 square miles and a population of 540,000. Italy's 2 colonies have an area of 188,500 square miles and a population of 850,000. Denmark's colonies, 6 in number, have an area of 87,000 square miles and a population of 129,000.

Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, and China exercise protectorate or suzerain power over adjacent territory. The two communities thus controlled by Austria-Hungary have an area of 19,000 square miles and a population of 1,568,000. Russia, exclusive of Finland, has 2, with an area of 114,000 square miles and a population of 3,200,000; Turkey, 5 distinct communities, with an area of 855,000 square miles and a population of 12,393,000; Belgium, 1, with an area of 869,000 square miles and a population of 30,000,000; and China, 5 districts contiguous to her territory, having an area of 2,923,000 square miles and a population of 14,500,000. The area of the four divisions which the events of the past year have brought into closer relationship with the United States—Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines—is 167,000 square miles and their population, according to the best authorities, 10,217,000.

The colonies of the western hemisphere naturally claim first attention. European Governments control 22 communities in America which may properly be so classed. Their area is 4,030,000 square miles and their population 7,828,000. Twelve of these are under the control of the British Government: viz., Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, Canada, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad, Windward Islands, and the Falkland Islands. Four, Martinique, St. Pierre, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana, are controlled by the French Government; 4, Greenland, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, by the Danish Government; and 2, Curaçoa and Dutch Guiana, by the Netherlands. The large proportion, both as to area and population, belong to Great Britain. The total area of the British colonies in America is 3,902,071 square miles; and the population is 7,268,160. The area of the French colonies in America is 48,073 square miles, and their population 399,444; the area of the Dutch colonies, 46,494 square miles, and their population 115,353; and the area of the Danish colonies, including Greenland, 34,118 square miles, with a population of 45,633.

The colonies in Europe number but 8; and most of these come under the head of "protectorates," "suzerainties," or "tributary territory,"

rather than under the popular term "colonies." England's only colonies in Europe are Gibraltar and Malta; her other Mediterranean possession, Cyprus, being classed with those of Asia. The Danish Government has 2 European colonies, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands, though Iceland is governed by the King through a member of his cabinet, local government being administered by a legislature chosen by the people. The other European area classified under the general terms of "colonies," "protectorates," etc., includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are protectorates of Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria and Roumelia, which are classed as Turkish tributary territory. The total area of European territory classified as colonies, protectorates, etc., is only 112,550 square miles, with a population of 5,163,000.

Asiatic colonies number 25: but their population exceeds that of any other of the grand divisions; while in area they are exceeded only by those of Africa. Of this number, 10 are under the control of the British Government; viz., Aden, on the southern coast of Arabia, commanding the entrance to the Red Sea, Bahrein Islands, Baluchistan, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, British India, Malay federated native states, Sikkim, and the Straits Settlements. The French possessions in Asia include Annam, Cochin China, Cambodia, French India, and Tonquin. Portugal has a small territory in India and the island of Macao off the coast of China. Russia includes Bokhara and Khiva under the title of dependencies. Turkey extends her control over Samos; and China includes within her jurisdiction, as dependencies, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, with the enormous area of 2,923,800 square miles and a population of 14,500,000. In the above the native feudatory states of India are not included, though British authorities generally agree that, indirectly at least, they are controlled by the British Government through native princes, ministers, or councils, with the help and under the advice of political officers of the British Government. The area of these Indian feudatory states is 731,944 square miles; and their population is 66,060,479. These, if included, would bring the area in Asia controlled by Great Britain up to 1,889,057 square miles; while the population of the territory thus controlled would be 292,451,000, out of a grand total of 333,000,000 within the Asiatic territory classified as colonies, protectorates, dependencies, etc.

Africa has by far the largest number of colonies, protectorates, etc., nearly the entire area of the continent having been parcelled out in this manner during the past few years. The total number exceeds 50; 20 of these being classified as British, 17 as French, 5 as German, 4

as Portuguese, 3 as Spanish, 2 as Turkish, 2 as Italian, and 1 as Belgian. Of this vast area, England claims more than 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of 55,000,000; including the island of Madagascar, France claims nearly 3,300,000 square miles and a population of more than 50,000,000; Germany, about 1,000,000 square miles, and a population exceeding 10,000,000; Portugal, 750,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 5,000,000; while Belgium's ward, the Congo Free State, has an area of 869,570 square miles and a population estimated at 30,000,000. All of these figures, however, must be looked upon as extremely uncertain; the area and population in many cases being simply estimates, and no accurate measurements of territory, or account of population, having been made in the vast sections over which claims have been extended. Boundary-lines, too, are subject to constant changes by agreements between European Powers, or between European Governments and native chiefs. This is illustrated in the fact that the figures quoted by the 1899 publications differ materially from those of 1898 in a number of important cases.

In Oceania the colonies number 24; the area, 4,220,000 square miles; and the population, 43,000,000. Of this number, Great Britain controls 10, with an area of 3,250,000 square miles and a population of 5,250,000; the Netherlands, 5; France, 3; and Spain, 2. More than one-half of the population of Oceania is under the control of the Netherlands; the people of Java and Madura alone numbering more than 25,000,000, though the area of those islands is but 50,560 square miles.

Nearly all of the colonies, protectorates, and dependencies of the world are, it will be seen from the above, controlled by European Governments, the number of communities thus governed being 115. While their area is 19,546,535 square miles, that of the mother-countries is but 10,778,320; and while the population of the colonies and dependencies of European countries is 476,192,000, that of the mother-countries is only 383,685,000. The only non-European countries exercising control of any kind over territory other than that within their immediate boundaries are: China, with her 5 dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan; and the United States, whose relationship to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, is still in a formative state.

It will be seen from Table No. 1, which follows, that England is by far the greatest colonizing Power as regards both area and population; the area of territory thus controlled by her being one-half that of the world's total colonial area, and the population more than two-thirds that of the

grand total of people thus governed. That she is the most successful as well as the greatest of modern colonizers will probably be generally conceded. France is second in point of colonial area and population; Germany third, at least as to area; and the Netherlands fourth.

It may not be uninteresting to consider briefly the methods pursued by the principal colonizers of the world in the government of the peoples which they thus control. In general terms, it may be said that

Table No. 1.

COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, AND PROTECTORATES OF THE WORLD, SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, ETC., OF EACH COUNTRY.

Countries.	No. of Colonies, etc.	Area (Square Miles).		Population.	
		Mother-country.	Colonies.	Mother-country.	Colonies.
Austria-Hungary	2	240,922	19,733	41,231,342	1,568,092
Belgium.....	1	11,373	869,570	6,495,886	30,000,000
China.....	5	1,336,841	2,923,800	386,000,000	14,500,000
Denmark.....	6	15,289	87,124	2,185,235	129,554
France.....	23	204,093	3,804,419	38,517,975	50,872,013
Germany.....	8	208,830	1,025,460	52,279,915	11,586,100
Italy.....	2	110,646	188,500	31,290,490	850,000
Netherlands.....	7	12,648	629,922	4,928,658	31,717,099
Portugal.....	6	36,038	799,770	5,049,729	7,908,654
Russia.....	2	8,516,139	114,320	126,688,812	3,200,000
Spain.....	4	197,670	248,588	17,565,632	540,700
Turkey.....	5	1,115,067	855,277	24,128,690	12,393,477
United Kingdom	52	120,979	11,187,572	39,824,563	356,781,197
United States....	4	3,557,000	167,786	75,194,000	10,217,415
Total .....	127	15,688,534	22,421,791	851,375,427	531,764,301

Great Britain's policy is not only to give to the colony as large a share as practicable in the management of its affairs, but to perform all the details at the point where the laws are to be administered, that is, within the colony itself; while with other Governments the details are largely attended to at the seat of the home Government. In other words, Great Britain gives to practically all of her colonies more or less legislative power, according to the circumstances and conditions; while the other colonizing Governments generally depend upon the enactment by the home legislative body of the laws and regulations which are to govern the colonies. Under this latter method the more advanced of the colonies are permitted to send representatives to the seat of the home Government, where, in some cases, they are admitted as members of the national legislative body.

Great Britain divides her colonies into three classes, which are thus described in the "Colonial Office List" for 1898:

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.

Canada, Newfoundland, the colonies of Australia with New Zealand and Tasmania, and Cape Colony and Natal, in Africa, belong to the class possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Governments. In Canada the Governor-General is appointed by the Crown, and nominates for life the members of the Senate; while members of the House of Commons are elected by ballot. The legislative body thus created enacts all laws, determines the method of raising revenues, and controls its expenditure. In Newfoundland the Government is organized upon a similar basis. In Queensland, Australia, the Governor is nominated by the Crown, and the members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor for life; while the Legislative Assembly is elected by the people. In South Australia both legislative bodies are elected by ballot; the Legislative Council is composed of 24 members, one-third of whom retire every third year; while the Lower House, called the House of Assembly, is composed of members elected for three years from the 27 electoral districts, the elective franchise being in the hands of all persons above 21 years of age, irrespective of sex. In New South Wales the members of the Legislative Council are appointed by the Crown for life; while members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. In Tasmania, Victoria, and West Australia members of both bodies are elected. In Cape Colony, Africa, the members of the Legislative Council are elected for a term of seven years, and are presided over *ex officio* by the Chief Justice. Members of the House of Assembly are elected for five years.

In the colonies having Representative Institutions, but not Responsible Governments, a part of the lawmaking body is appointed and a part elected. In the Bermudas, for instance, there is a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members elected by the people. In the Barbados, there is a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a

House of Assembly of 24 members elected annually by the people. In the Bahamas the Legislative Council consists of 9 members nominated by the Crown, and the Representative Assembly of 29 members chosen by the suffrage of electors who are required to have a small property qualification. The Leeward Islands, which consist of a number of separate islands and communities, are divided into 5 presidencies; but their laws are enacted by one federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one federal Legislative Council, of which one-half of the members are nominated by the Crown and the other half elected by the residents of the various islands, a certain number proportionate to its population being given to each island. A somewhat similar system is followed in the government of the Windward Islands.

*W. 1.*  
 Honduras, Trinidad, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Gibraltar are examples of the class known as Crown colonies. In these the members of the lawmaking bodies are nominated partly by the Crown, or by the colonial officers subject to the approval of the Crown, and partly by chambers of commerce, or judges, justices of the peace, or other law-administering officers of the colony.

*Hond. & Trin. "Crown Cd.*  
 The government of India is administered under the control and direction of a Secretary of State for India, whose duties are performed in England; the executive authority in India being vested in a Governor-General, usually termed a Viceroy, appointed by the Crown and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. In the details of his duties the Secretary of State for India is assisted by a council of 10 members (whose work is performed in England), the major part of whom, however, must have served or resided 10 years in India and not have left that country more than 10 years previous to the date of their appointment. The Governor-General is assisted in his duties in India by another organization called "the Government in India," consisting of 5 ordinary members, the Commander-in-Chief, and a public works member whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. They are also aided by 10 to 16 "Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations"; thus forming a Legislative Council, all of whom however are appointed. The Crown or the Secretary of State appoints the Governors of Madras and Bombay, who have each a Legislative and Executive Council and a Civil Service of their own; while the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces have each a Legislative Council only. The local governments, however, in the municipal towns are administered by bodies whose members are in most cases elected, the local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84 having extended the elective

principle more or less all over India. In all large towns, and in many of the smaller ones, the majority of the members of the committees are elected by the ratepayers. The majority of town committees usually consists of natives; and in many cases all the members are natives.

The method of government of the French colonies is best illustrated by an examination of the details of the operations of a few. In Algeria the Governor-General, who is in constant communication with the different French ministries, is the central administrative authority, except for finance, Customs, justice, and instruction, which are under competent ministers. The French Chambers legislate for Algeria; while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the French Republic. The Governor-General of Algeria has a Council whose function, however, is purely consultative. A Superior Council meets once a year to discuss and vote the colonial budget; and each of the three departments sends one senator and two deputies to the French National Assembly. In Madagascar the government is administered by a Governor-General, with an appointed Administrative Council and the cooperation of a military force, though a code of laws has been established and courts have been constituted at a number of places. Réunion is represented in the French Assembly by a senator and two deputies. Guadeloupe is under the government of an elected Council and is represented in the Assembly by a senator and two deputies. Martinique has a Governor and municipal Councils, with an elected General Council, and is represented in the Assembly by a senator and two deputies.

The Netherlands colonies in the East Indies are under a Resident Governor, who is assisted by numerous Deputy Residents who exercise their control in conjunction with and by the aid of large numbers of native functionaries.

In the less advanced colonies of all countries the government is administered by officers, in some cases military, and in others civil, appointed for that purpose by the home Government. This is necessarily the case in the large areas known as protectorates, spheres of influence, or spheres of interest, though in some of these the government is administered by commercial companies chartered by the home Government, which have been given certain authority and general supervision over the people, in conjunction with their occupancy of the trading centres. This system of control and development of territory, which was much utilized a century ago, is now seldom applied except in extremely new and inaccessible areas.

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Several important questions naturally suggest themselves in conjunction with the study of modern colonial methods and conditions. The colony of to-day, it may be said, differs very widely from that of two centuries or even a half- or a quarter-century ago. Then, love of adventure, of exploration, and of immediate gain from conquest or the seizure of precious metals was largely the motive. Then, the explorers and those who afterward became colonizers were far distant from and out of communication with the mother-country, and therefore were dependent largely upon their own judgment and left largely to their own will in their relations with the natives of the country. In many such cases their course was dictated solely by selfish motives, and too frequently with a view rather to immediate gain than to the greater and more permanent prosperity incident to the improvement of the country itself and of the condition of its inhabitants. The exceptions to this rule were in those communities where religious freedom and love of liberty were the actuating motives of those planning, conducting, and carrying into success the colonization and occupancy of the country. That the colonies planted under the last-mentioned circumstances have been the most successful is too apparent to need discussion.

The colony of to-day differs from that of a century or two ago as much as the "young American" of to-day differs from the youth of earlier generations. With the extension of modern methods of communication, fast steamship lines, telegraphs, submarine cables, and swift warships, twentieth-century colonies will differ widely from those of former centuries. When the representatives of a modern Government enter a community which has been practically devoid of the above-mentioned evidences of progress, the growth of their influence, usefulness, and enlightening and enriching powers upon those with whom they come in contact is very much more rapid than was the case with colonies of earlier generations.

In the British colonies to-day more than \$2,000,000,000 of capital owned by citizens of the mother-country is invested, loaned at low rates of interest, and utilized in the construction of highways, canals, railways, telegraphs, schools, churches, colleges, and all of the appliances which tend to additional development physical, mental, and moral. The colonies and their municipalities have the advantage of being able to borrow capital in the mother-country for development of their business enterprises; the securities of the British colonies being constantly quoted in the London markets, and most of them at more than par value. By these developments productiveness is multiplied, and the industry of the native is stimulated, his association with the outside world increased,

and his capacity broadened. Within the British colonies alone there are in operation to-day more than 54,000 miles of railway. Depositors in savings-banks number more than 2,000,000; their deposits amounting to more than \$300,000,000, and hundreds of thousands of the natives of the countries thus colonized being numbered among the depositors. Of schools the British colonies possess about 200,000, with an attendance of nearly 7,000,000 pupils; while their post-offices and mail systems handle more than 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail matter annually. Even in India, with her great diversity of religious beliefs and languages, more than 20 per cent of the male youth of school-going age attend school, though up to the present time less than 3 per cent of the girls attend.

Coming down to the more practical side of the question, it may be asked, Is colonizing advantageous either to the nation which undertakes it or to those affected by its operations?

The question, so far as relates to the improvement of the general condition of the people of well-managed colonies, seems to be answered in the facts already cited. Looking at it from the commercial standpoint purely, there seems no reason to doubt that the communities whose natural products are stimulated, developed, and brought into prompt communication with the markets of the world, are materially benefited. The British colonies of North America exported in 1871 merchandise to the value of £17,034,000: in 1896 their exports amounted to £26,230,000. The South African colonies exported in 1871 merchandise to the value of £4,148,000: and in 1896 their exports amounted to £18,349,000. The Australian colonies exported in 1871 merchandise valued at £34,581,000: in 1896, their exports amounted to £66,584,000. Taking the entire list of the British colonies, it is found that their exports have more than trebled in the last forty years. In 1857 their total exports amounted to £74,200,000; by 1867 they had increased to more than £113,157,000; in 1877 they were £156,955,000; in 1887, £204,500,000; and in 1897, £266,463,000.

As to the commercial advantages, if any, accruing to the colonizing country, it may be desirable to continue the study of the question from the same standpoint, that of the United Kingdom, measured by her own trade relations with her colonies and the world generally. The non-British world buys 15 per cent of its total foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom; while the British colonial world buys more than 42 per cent of its foreign merchandise from the mother-country. The total imports of the British colonies amount to £215,000,000 annually.

Great Britain, by supplying 42 per cent of this instead of 15 per cent (which she averages in the commerce of other countries), makes an additional market for £58,000,000 annually of her products. Her total exports to foreign countries (omitting the colonies) are £206,000,000, or 15 per cent of their total imports; and, if to this were added a like percentage of the imports of the colonies, her total sales would be £238,000,000 instead of the grand total of £296,000,000 which she enjoyed in 1896, the year to which these figures relate. It is thus apparent that her sales are enlarged through her colonial system to the extent of about £58,000,000; thus increasing by 25 per cent her total exports, and creating by her colonial system a market for nearly \$300,000,000 worth of her products and manufactures.

Revenues in the colonies are raised by methods similar to those utilized in other parts of the world. Of the total revenue of the British colonies, about one-third is produced by Customs taxes. The question as to whether tariffs shall be so arranged as to prove protective is left entirely to the legislative bodies; and as a result the tariffs themselves are of great variety, conforming to the view of the party happening to be in power at the time of their enactment. In some of the Australian colonies tariffs are vigorously protective: in others they are not.

One feature is especially noteworthy in regard to the Customs regulations of the various colonies of the world; viz., as a rule they no longer discriminate in favor of the mother-country. Long experience has shown that the colonies which made lower rates of duties on articles coming from the mother-country than those imposed upon goods from other countries have not been successful in disseminating prosperity among their people. A marked example of this may be found in the tariffs of the Spanish colonies, which made the rate of duty on articles from other parts of the world very much higher than those coming from Spain; and this condition now prevails, to a certain extent, in a portion of the colonies of France. In the British colonies there are few, if any, examples of this sort, except in the recent action of the Canadian Parliament, which has made the rates of duty on articles from the United Kingdom and several of its dependencies 25 per cent lower than those on similar articles from other parts of the world, though this is based upon an assumed requirement that the tariffs of the countries with which Canada trades must be as low as her own. Up to this time this has not had any marked effect upon the relative importations from the mother-country and others offering goods to the Canadian market; the imports

from the United States into Canada having increased quite as rapidly as those of the United Kingdom and even more rapidly than under the former law.

Another point with reference to revenues worth mentioning is that Great Britain, which may be again referred to as the most successful modern manager of colonial business affairs, expects her colonies to be self-sustaining; requiring them, except in the case of the newly established protectorates over unorganized territory, to levy sufficient taxes to meet current expenses. It has been pointed out in recent public discussions that the receipts of many of the colonies fall somewhat below the expenditures, and that the debts of the colonies are large—indeed, very large. In explanation of this fact it must be said that, while the debts of the British colonies are large, they have been contracted with the assent of the home Government for the purpose of obtaining money with which to construct highways, irrigating and freight-carrying canals, railroads, telegraphs, and other improvements of this kind; most of the railways and telegraphs, and even in some cases the tramways and street railways, in British colonies, being owned by the colonial Government. Thus, while the debts of the British colonies aggregate a large sum, the colonies are themselves solely responsible for their payment; while the debts are in most cases represented by equivalents in actual property much of which has, in the case of railways and telegraphs, greatly increased in value, and is now worth far more than the debt which it represents. Meantime the population has benefited by the extremely small commercial rates which have been made by the railway and telegraph lines, the prices of freights and of transportation upon the railroads belonging to the colonies being very low. In some cases, the children attending public schools are carried upon the railways absolutely free of charge.

Having thus briefly sketched colonial conditions, we may consider for a moment the practical question of the relations which the events of the past year have created between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. As to the effect of nearer relations in the development of commerce, industries, thrift, and intelligence, it seems not improper to assume that the suggestions already made upon this subject would apply in the new relations of the people of the United States with those of the islands in question, and that their producing-powers—and therefore their physical and higher development—will be advanced by their contact with what I may be pardoned for terming our more advanced methods.

Regarding the prospective advantages, or otherwise, of colonial pos-

sessions to the people of the United States, the following questions naturally suggest themselves:

1. Will our sales to the islands in question be increased?
2. Will our sales to other countries, through the doorways which these islands may become, be augmented?
3. Will our foreign purchases be diminished, and shall we be enabled to expend among our own people any considerable share of the money which we have hitherto expended abroad?

Regarding the first question, there can be no reasonable doubt that an increase in our sales to the islands would result. The British colonies take on an average, as already indicated, 42 per cent of their imports from the mother-country, and this in spite of the fact that many of them lie at great distances from England, and are more conveniently located for commerce with other countries. The other countries of the world, aside from the colonies, take, as I have said, but 15 per cent of their total importations from Great Britain. It would thus appear that if British colonies scattered all over the world, many of them very far remote from the home Government, make 42 per cent of their purchases from the mother-country, certainly in the case of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, which lie nearer to us than to any other country, we may expect a larger proportion than that of their commerce; while we ought also to have at least a fair share of that of the Philippines. As shown in Table

*Table No. 2.*

IMPORTS INTO CUBA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Islands.	Year.	Total Imports.	Imports from United States.	Per Cent. from U. S.
Cuba . . . . .	1895	\$54,500,000	\$12,807,661	23.47
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1895	18,317,000	1,883,544	10.30
Hawaii . . . . .	1897	7,683,000	4,690,675	61.00
Philippines . . . . .	1897	28,815,000	162,446	.60
Total . . . . .	....	\$109,315,000	\$10,544,326	17.88

No. 2, the total imports of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines in normal years amount to about \$109,000,000, of which only about 18 per cent is from the United States; while under the new relations the great bulk of this market should and naturally would accrue to our own people.

The second question, regarding the prospective increase of our ex-

ports to other countries through the doorway which these islands may afford, is a much larger and much more important one. The annual imports (which are shown in Table No. 3) of the countries commercially adjacent to Manila as a point of distribution amount to about \$1,066,000,000 per annum, a sum which nearly equals our own magnificent achievement in the total exportations during the year just ended. Of the \$1,066,000,000 worth of goods which the countries within easy reach of Manila as a point of distribution now annually import, we supply but 5.3 per cent. Yet the large proportion of these vast imports is made up of the class of goods which we can supply, and which we desire to sell—cotton and cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, railway materials and supplies, machinery, agricultural implements, bread-stuffs, provisions, mineral oils. In fact, nearly all of the articles which we produce, or desire to sell, find ready sale in this enormous market, whose importations are made up very largely of this very class of material. The chief distributing-centres of China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam, and the East Indian Islands are as near to Manila as Havana is to New York; while the distributing-centres of British India and Australasia are nearer to Manila than to any other great entrepot. If our producers and manufacturers can ship their goods from the point of production through a Nicaragua Canal, without breaking bulk, to this great commercial field, why should they not obtain a fair share of that commerce instead of the insignificant 5.3 per cent which they now have? The advantages to the trade of Great Britain in the East, which were gained through her port of Hong Kong, and the evident belief of other nations that similar opportunities in that part of the world would likewise be to their commercial advantage, would seem to justify us in the belief that a central point of distribution lying, as Manila does, adjacent to an area containing 852,000,000 people and annually importing \$1,066,000,000 worth of goods, should be of great value to our producers desiring to cultivate that market.

The third question is, Will the new relations with these islands enable us to reduce the amount of money which we have been accustomed and required to expend abroad? Our expenditure for the class of articles produced in tropical climates amounted in 1896 to \$251,320,393, made up as follows: Coffee, \$84,793,124; sugar, \$89,219,773; fruits and nuts, \$16,957,307; tobacco, \$18,703,942; hemp, jute, etc., \$11,846,247; miscellaneous articles (estimated), \$30,000,000; total, \$251,320,393.

All of these articles are produced in considerable quantities in the

Table No. 3.

POPULATION, AREA, AND COMMERCE OF ASIA AND OCEANIA, AND THE SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE  
COMMERCE.

islands in question ; and, in practically every case, their production could be so greatly increased that the entire demand of the United States, increasing constantly as it does, could be met by them. If these islands should come into such relations with the United States that our citizens should become, either individually or through their invested capital, the producers of these articles within their borders, this large sum, which is now annually paid to the people of other nations, would be distributed to our own people, either as residents of those islands or through their capital thereto invested ; and, to that extent, the money annually expended for these necessary articles of consumption would be retained among our own people.

It seems not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that the people of the islands in question will be benefited by the establishment of a stable government and the consequent development of their industries and resources ; while it seems equally apparent that the people of the United States will also be gainers by the enlarged market for their products and the opportunity offered of distributing among their own people the large sums they have heretofore been compelled to expend abroad.

O. P. AUSTIN.

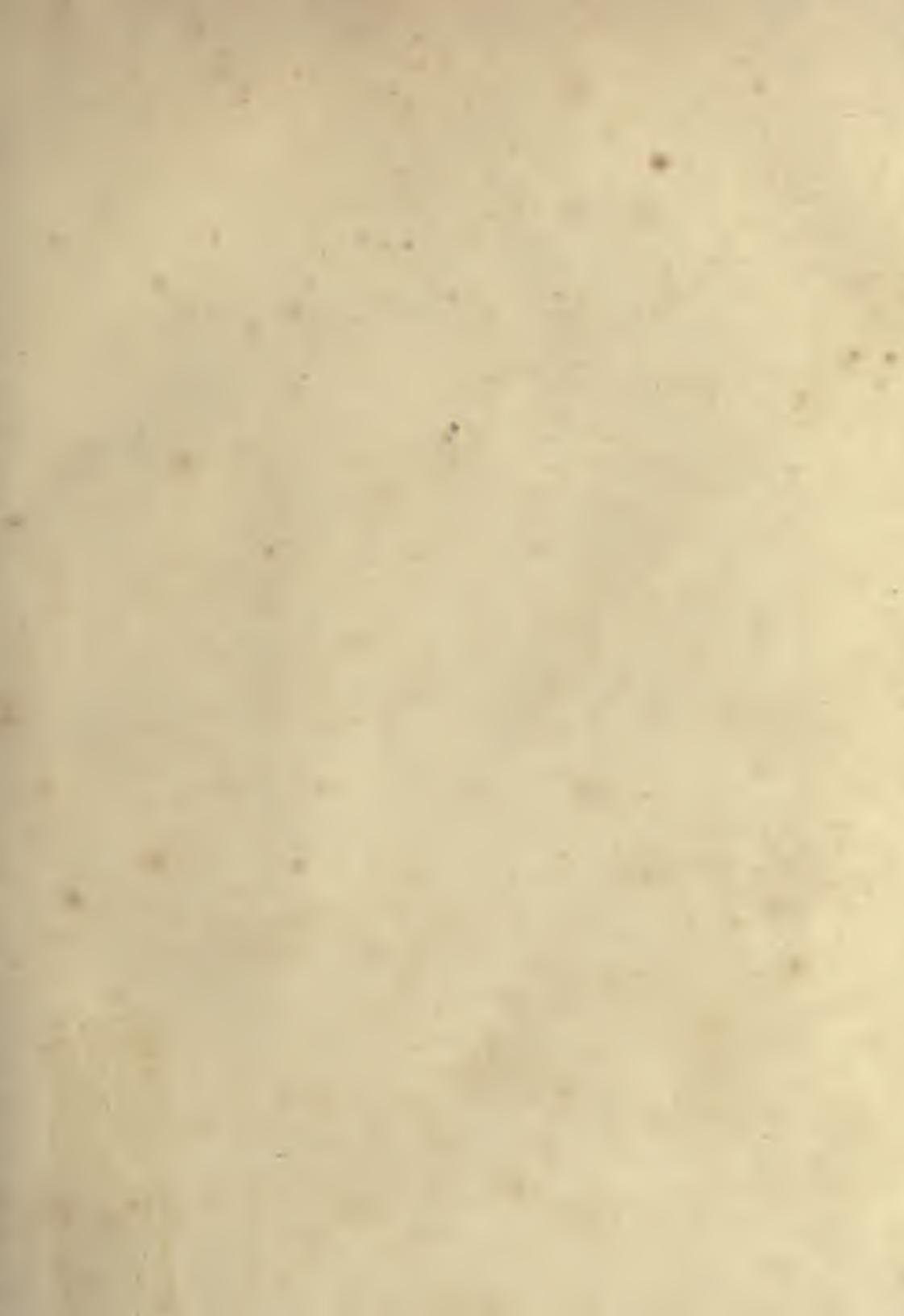
## DIRECTED SPORT AS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

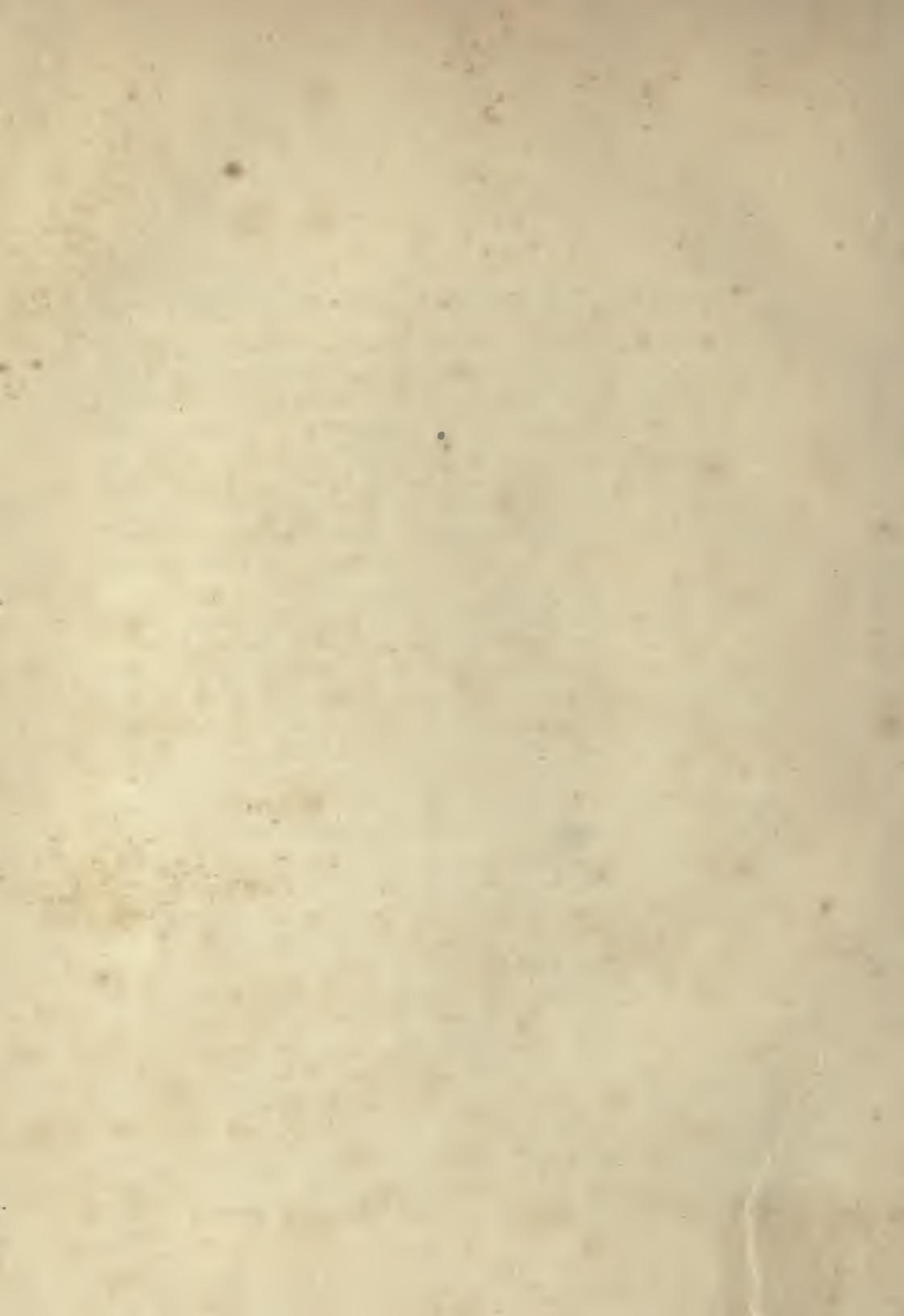
If it be true that culture is more to be desired than learning, that the sound mind depends upon the sound body, and that the great object of education is the formation of character, the case for directed sport is already proved. No teacher who meets his pupils in his official capacity in the class-room only will pretend that he can ever really know or influence the actual character of those committed to his charge. He may inculcate a love of learning, or a taste for things beautiful, in the minds of the few; but his influence is limited to precept, which proverbially and actually is less potent than example.

A doctor will demonstrate the evil effects of some particular food or drink in arresting development or in undermining health; but his soundest statistics and most correct demonstrations are constantly nullified by the concrete presentation of some veteran consumer, robust and of mighty inches. In like manner, the best advice of the schoolmaster is cancelled by the idle talk of the first ignorant companion who joins the schoolboy in his frolic, or lends him his newly painted bicycle.

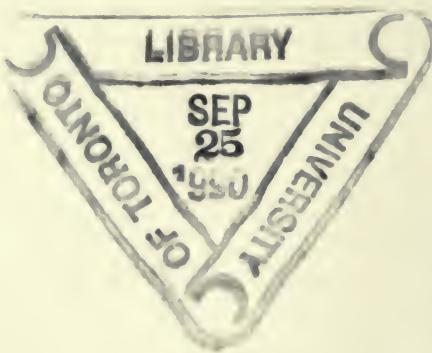
Moreover, to every precept delivered *ex cathedra* there attaches the suspicion of insincerity,—the feeling that the man himself may be just as different from the schoolmaster as the boy who answers so meekly in the class is from the urchin who shouts and squabbles at baseball. The average boy, even when the first feelings of fear and enmity are laid by gentleness and kindness, will still look upon the schoolmaster at his desk as did the rustics in "The Deserted Village"; and only in the rush of football or in the thrill of baseball, where boy and man are alike the happy, hearty, combative animals they were created, will artificiality go by the board, and the distinctions of office be forgotten.

This does not necessarily imply that every schoolmaster must be a good athlete; but it does mean that every teacher who would really lead his boys, and form their natures, must have that youthful spirit which led Dr. Arnold to say that he would abandon his profession when he could no longer go upstairs two steps at a time, and which will enable the master, as a boy among boys, to show a real interest in what is to them of supreme importance, and to win their confidence and affection.









6/89  
JV  
175  
A87  
1898  
C.1  
ROBA

